

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per copy, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$5 per annum; \$10 for six months; \$15 for three months; \$20 for one month.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum, or \$1 for six months.

Advertisements in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Sent post-office money-order, check, or registered letter. Carriage sent by mail will be at the rate of the express. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Time.	Rate.
1 line.	10
2 lines.	15
3 lines.	20
4 lines.	25
5 lines.	30
6 lines.	35
7 lines.	40
8 lines.	45
9 lines.	50
10 lines.	55
11 lines.	60
12 lines.	65
13 lines.	70
14 lines.	75
15 lines.	80
16 lines.	85
17 lines.	90
18 lines.	95
19 lines.	1.00
20 lines.	1.05
21 lines.	1.10
22 lines.	1.15
23 lines.	1.20
24 lines.	1.25
25 lines.	1.30
26 lines.	1.35
27 lines.	1.40
28 lines.	1.45
29 lines.	1.50
30 lines.	1.55
31 lines.	1.60
32 lines.	1.65
33 lines.	1.70
34 lines.	1.75
35 lines.	1.80
36 lines.	1.85
37 lines.	1.90
38 lines.	1.95
39 lines.	2.00
40 lines.	2.05
41 lines.	2.10
42 lines.	2.15
43 lines.	2.20
44 lines.	2.25
45 lines.	2.30
46 lines.	2.35
47 lines.	2.40
48 lines.	2.45
49 lines.	2.50
50 lines.	2.55
51 lines.	2.60
52 lines.	2.65
53 lines.	2.70
54 lines.	2.75
55 lines.	2.80
56 lines.	2.85
57 lines.	2.90
58 lines.	2.95
59 lines.	3.00
60 lines.	3.05
61 lines.	3.10
62 lines.	3.15
63 lines.	3.20
64 lines.	3.25
65 lines.	3.30
66 lines.	3.35
67 lines.	3.40
68 lines.	3.45
69 lines.	3.50
70 lines.	3.55
71 lines.	3.60
72 lines.	3.65
73 lines.	3.70
74 lines.	3.75
75 lines.	3.80
76 lines.	3.85
77 lines.	3.90
78 lines.	3.95
79 lines.	4.00
80 lines.	4.05
81 lines.	4.10
82 lines.	4.15
83 lines.	4.20
84 lines.	4.25
85 lines.	4.30
86 lines.	4.35
87 lines.	4.40
88 lines.	4.45
89 lines.	4.50
90 lines.	4.55
91 lines.	4.60
92 lines.	4.65
93 lines.	4.70
94 lines.	4.75
95 lines.	4.80
96 lines.	4.85
97 lines.	4.90
98 lines.	4.95
99 lines.	5.00
100 lines.	5.05

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Selected communications will not be returned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter, Again.

We said yesterday that Mr. Cleveland's non-metallic letter of several years ago did not convert a single Democrat from the error of his ways, so far as we knew, and that his last letter on the same subject would probably meet with the same fate. But Mr. Cleveland has written his last letter before he wrote his direct antagonism to those of four fifths at least of the Democrats in the Union, and could not be accepted by the Democratic party without a surrender to the Republican party which would be regarded as one of the chief issues between the two great parties. If the silver problem is not to be an issue between those parties it will become a sectional issue.

Mr. Webster during the Administration of John Tyler made a speech in Boston, in which, alluding to his political relations to Mr. Tilden, he said: "I have been a Democrat since I was a boy." Mr. Webster put the same question to his opponents in the Democratic party who propose to read him out of the party because of his views on the silver question.

One of our Democratic contemporaries says that the Democrats are now ready to hear what Governor Hill has to say on this subject. We doubt whether Governor Hill will consider the present a favorable opportunity to present his views to the country upon a subject that promises to distract rather than unite the Democratic party. When we find such men as Blaine and Vest of Missouri, Hooper of Mississippi; Hancock, Lee, and H. H. H. of Virginia; Brown and Murray of Alabama; Harrison of Tennessee; Cox of Texas; Berry of Arkansas; Faulkner of West Virginia; Vance of North Carolina; Chase and Chandler of Georgia; and Robertson of Louisiana declaring that Mr. Cleveland is no longer a possible candidate in 1892 for President of the United States, we may be tempted to doubt whether Governor Hill will follow Mr. Cleveland's lead.

We have named only a few of the Democrats in the two houses of Congress who have felt constrained to regard Mr. Cleveland's letter as inexcusable. We have named only those who have been outspoken on the subject. We have named only a few of the Democrats in Virginia or elsewhere, but only to be sure not to commit any Democrat to a course to which he had not committed himself. Those whose names we have mentioned are men who boldly declare, as we understand their position, that, as we suggested to a Frederickburg contemporary a year ago, the candid and candid should be made to suit the platform, not the platform to suit the candid. Other names may appear elsewhere in our columns even to-day.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, says that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated and elected notwithstanding his anti-silver letter. A few other Democratic leaders may agree with him. Some of them think that there is time enough between now and the meeting of the next Democratic National Convention for Mr. Cleveland to outlive his temporary unpopularity. It is an interesting subject, and we do not wonder that Mr. Cleveland's letter should be one of the principal topics of conversation in Washington.

Mr. GREELY once said that the politicians of Virginia were the shrewdest in the country. If, then, Mr. Cleveland or Governor Hill, or any other aspirant to the presidency will consult them, he will receive good advice. At the present moment they seem not to approve Mr. Cleveland's views on the silver problem.

The President's Southern Tour.

Not to be outdone by Queen Victoria, President HARRISON is to make a tour, not of Southern Europe, but of the southern and Pacific States of this Union. It is given out semi-officially that he will start soon after the adjournment of Congress. It will be one of those expeditions where "in business" will be "combined with pleasure."

The "business" will be to get a "boom" for a re-nomination. The "pleasure" will be to see success as he achieves in this respect. It is important that something of this sort should be done without delay, as the reciprocity treaty with Brazil is adding no little to Mr. BLAINE's phenomenal popularity in his party, while Mr. HARRISON's popularity is being supported from every quarter, and will have to fight hard to secure a respectable showing in the National Republican Convention.

We never hear it said anywhere that Mr. HARRISON is popular. His personal newspaper organs make no such assertion. There is no magnetism about Mr. BLAINE. Nevertheless, he has a good opinion of himself and eagerly aspires to a second term.

It is not good policy for a Democrat to discourage him. There is no Republican who would make a poorer run in the presidential race, and he himself seems well content with the position. We cannot but be glad that the force will be necessary to save him. As the force will be lost, he must be lost also.

Whether the President means to come through Richmond en route South and West is not known. Perhaps not. There are other roads through the State which would serve his purpose as well. He cannot have forgotten his visit to Richmond a year or two ago when he returned civility with civility, or a more recent incident—the sequel of the former—when his name was not included in the list of distinguished men asked to the Association ball.

It is impossible that any of our people should treat him with rudeness, and it is equally impossible for him to create any enthusiasm amongst the whites.

If Mr. HARRISON chooses voluntarily he will be able to see something of the great progress which Virginia and other southern States are making, but while it will not surprise him it will yet please him little to know that his hope of reaching the full measure of success is centered upon the adoption by the convention of Democratic measures, and the election of a Democratic President.

The frontiers and Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans will return to-day from a campaign in which they covered themselves with glory, or not lost a single man. That is to say, though some of the single men were captured, they were on parole of honor to return when beauty called.

Bad luck came upon General Miles. The newspapers of the country have nearly flayed him for his coarse reply to allusions to him in Mrs. Davis's memoirs, and now all of his accusations against Colonel

Forrest have been disregarded by General Schofield and the War Department.

Misses' unfavorable criticism of the Seventh Cavalry is met by an award of praise to that command for behavior that was "characterized by skill, coolness, discretion, and forbearance."

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

This great Virginia is dead. For more than half a century he was a towering figure in many of the public assemblages of this State, and in the company of the greatest his mind no less than his stature made him noticeable.

In the legislative halls at Richmond, in Washington, in the Cabinet of Mr. Frazar, in numerous other weighty stations, and most memorably of all, as the chairman of the Committee of Nine, which piloted Virginia back into the Union, he rendered lasting public services.

His bearing was stately, his courtesy hearty and high-bred, and his consideration for young men whom he met in social, political, or business life was something very sweet to see.

Trained to the law, he took high rank in his profession, and though often called upon to leave it to do duty for the public he always returned to it as the work of his life. He stood high as a lawyer, and the bar may ever regret that his most happy illustrations of the inflexible teachings of that noble profession.

To the performance of every duty to which the favor of his people called him he gave ability, industry, earnestness, and unquenchable integrity.

His fame as a public speaker was widespread, and before age crept upon him he could command an audience, whether the subject to be discussed was legal, political, historical, or educational. His experience in public affairs and extensive acquaintance with noted men, added to the other resources of a highly cultured mind, gave him vast wealth of information. Usually his words were moments, when the theme and the occasion fitted, when his eloquence was fiery.

He was ever respectful and even deferential to those who opposed him in debate, but when feebler weapons failed—when he was resenting an unjustified aspersion upon his iron pierce the stoutest armor and compel his antagonist to regret that he had crossed the line of decorous debate.

Truly, Mr. STUART was an able and good man. He was proud of his State and of her past, and did much to rescue her records from oblivion—and he was Education's steadfast friend.

The biographical sketch elsewhere published comes from a member of our staff who knew him well and who has gracefully pictured those traits of character which entitled Mr. STUART to be called not only a great man but a true Christian.

Admiral Porter Dead.

Admiral Porter, who died at Washington yesterday, spent the evening of his life in writing reminiscences of his visit to Richmond in April, 1865, in company with President Lincoln. This, his last literary work, did not add to his great reputation. It was full of errors and contradictions, not to say inaccuracies. His most merciless critic was General THURMELL, United States senator, who in a recent article in *Belford* spoke of the Admiral's stories as the dreamings of a vain old man who was anxious to associate his name in history with Mr. LINCOLN's.

The Admiral was a son of that Lieutenant Porter who distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli and who was for some time a prisoner in the enemy's hands, and who as captain and afterwards as commodore, made a brilliant record in our second war with Great Britain. His son, the deceased, was born in Chester, Del., January 8, 1815, and entered our navy as midshipman. He was at City Point when the British fleet was appointed a commander and served below New Orleans. He was at the capture of New Orleans and Vicksburg both. In 1864-1865 he commanded the naval forces in the two bombardments of Fort Fisher, N. C., and was at the surrender of January 13, 1865. At the evacuation of Richmond he was at City Point, where he came to Richmond. He was promoted to the position of vice-admiral July 25, 1866, and served as superintendent of the Naval Academy till 1869, when he was detailed for duty in the Navy Department at Washington. In 1870 he was appointed admiral of the navy and this office he held at his death.

He was the author of half a dozen books, including a life of his father, Commodore David Porter, and a history of the United States Navy in "the war of the rebellion," as he called it.

Admiral Porter came of a family that was prominent in the navy from the foundation of our Government. He was an experienced sailor and the reputation of being a stubborn fighter.

He was the instrument by which great losses were inflicted upon the Confederacy; but he only did what he considered his duty. We think of him now only as a brave old sailor.

Across the great gulf between his spirit has fled may find a safe harbor.

The Terminal Termin.

We have a telegram in this issue directly from Mr. JOHN H. ERMAN, president of the Terminal Company, as to what places will be the termini of the Danville railroad system.

It is he displays considerable diplomatic tact, but upon the whole we infer that West Point has nothing to fear—certainly nothing at present.

TWO ATLANTIC TERMINI.

President Tilden says: West Point and Savannah—Norfolk a Possibility.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains:

IS IT CORRECT?

RICHMOND, November 12, 1891.

John H. Erman, New York City:

Your views as expressed by the Associated Press and the World of today are in accordance with the expression of the former that you favor an eastern termini at Norfolk or City Point.

THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1891.

To the Dispatch Company, Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram arrived after I left my office on yesterday. Replying to your inquiries, there will probably be at least two important termini, one at New York and another at Norfolk or City Point. We cannot but be glad that the force will be necessary to save him. As the force will be lost, he must be lost also.

Whether the President means to come through Richmond en route South and West is not known. Perhaps not. There are other roads through the State which would serve his purpose as well. He cannot have forgotten his visit to Richmond a year or two ago when he returned civility with civility, or a more recent incident—the sequel of the former—when his name was not included in the list of distinguished men asked to the Association ball.

It is impossible that any of our people should treat him with rudeness, and it is equally impossible for him to create any enthusiasm amongst the whites.

If Mr. HARRISON chooses voluntarily he will be able to see something of the great progress which Virginia and other southern States are making, but while it will not surprise him it will yet please him little to know that his hope of reaching the full measure of success is centered upon the adoption by the convention of Democratic measures, and the election of a Democratic President.

SPRANG UP BY MAGIC AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CANAL.

A Steam Kindling-Works—The U. O. A. M. Want the Declaration of Independence Read in the Public Schools.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, February 13.—Gilmerton, three miles from this city, formerly Gilmerton locks, at the entrance to the Dismal Swamp canal, is rapidly becoming a town. With the establishment of the cedar-works and saw- and planing-mills of the Roper Lumber Company the hands commenced to build houses and locate there. The storekeepers and post-office followed, and there is a population of several hundred. Three miles distant, in a narrow strip of land, is a small village of about thirty families. It is a thriving place, and the people are happy.

KINDLING-WORKS.

A New York company has made all arrangements to erect a large plant for steam kindling-works in Portsmouth, which will employ three hundred men. The plant is to be situated on the banks of the James River, and will be a great source of employment for the people of the city.

FOR TEN YEARS.

The negro Marcellus Williams alias "Red Horse," who claimed to be ten years in the penitentiary, has been sentenced to a hard confinement. He has been falling here and on all this week, and there is a general complaint in the city. The roads, from time and Norfolk counties, and the continued rain making travelling to and from the city very difficult.

A HIGH PRICE.

Mr. William Pannell, of Norfolk, sold a fraction less than twenty-three acres of land in the town of Pannell, Virginia, for \$2,000. The land was sold to the Virginia Land Development Company, and the proceeds were to be used for the benefit of the poor of the town.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Eastern-School Historical Society Assembled at Eastville—Other Notes.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

ON February 12, the Eastern-School Historical Society held its fourth annual meeting at Eastville last Monday. The meeting was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of the members of the society.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Beginning with the landing of Captain John Smith at Cape Henry in 1607, the history of the city of Virginia was read. The reading was done by a member of the society, and was well received by the audience.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The next meeting will be held in Norfolk, and will be held in the evening. The meeting will be held in the evening, and will be attended by a large number of the members of the society.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Obed Kelly, of Northampton county, who has been suffering for some time with severe rheumatism, was cured by the use of the University of Virginia. The cure was effected by the use of the University of Virginia, and the patient is now well.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Dabney in Receipt of Koch's Lymph—Ready for the Spring Games.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, February 13.—Mr. Pinkney Randolph is in Washington City.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Dabney in Receipt of Koch's Lymph—Ready for the Spring Games.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Dabney in Receipt of Koch's Lymph—Ready for the Spring Games.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Dabney in Receipt of Koch's Lymph—Ready for the Spring Games.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Dabney in Receipt of Koch's Lymph—Ready for the Spring Games.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Dabney in Receipt of Koch's Lymph—Ready for the Spring Games.



Running the Gauntlet

Pearline has been through it, but it has "got there." Every other modern improvement has had the same struggle. There's unbelief, prejudice and misunderstanding—peddlers of imitation—the false statements of soap makers and unscrupulous grocers to fight against. The old way is hard to leave, even if a better way is open. You can't believe that it's done safely—in the end, you can't see how you ever did without it. That's the story of millions—full of doubt at first, full of satisfaction at last. If you're at the doubtful stage, try it. You won't know easy washing and cleaning 'till you do.

Peddlers and some grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearline, IT'S FALSE—JAMES PYLE, New York.

Beware

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of the company in full—THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1280 AND 1281, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services at 11 o'clock A. M. SUNDAY MORNING.

conducted by Bishop WATKINS.